P. U. S. Reg.

Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1594.] PHILADELPHIA: WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 18, 1797. [VOLUME XII.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Stated Sales
For DRY GOODS.

Monday — Forenoon—[illegible] Fox, No. 56, [illegible] & Co. No. 65 [illegible] Street.

Tuesday — Forenoon—[illegible]hn Connelly, Old City Auction, No. 73 south Front-street. Afternoon—William Shannon, No. 183 High-street.

Wednesday — Afternoon—Peter Benson, No. 74 south Third-street.

Thursday — Forenoon—Edward Fox. Afternoon—John Connelly.

Friday — Forenoon—William Shannon. Afternoon—John Connelly.

Saturday — Afternoon—Peter Benson.

For CHARTER,

On moderate terms, to any port in Europe,

THE SWEDISH SNOW

Gustaf Adolphz,

Captain RAMPE.

Carries about 2000 barrels of flour. For terms apply to

Peter Blight.

Who intends Landing a quantity JAMAICA RUM AND SUGAR, received by ship AMITY, capt. COOK, from Jamaica.

Oct. 12. d1m

For Freight or Charter,

THE GOOD BRIG

SUKEY,

Isaac Vredenburg, Master;

NOW lying at Clifford's wharf, and in compleat order to receive a cargo. For terms please to apply the Captain on board, or

John Skyrin,
No. 81, Arch-street.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

2000 wt. of double refined Saltpetre
600 wt. of F F Gun Powder
300 barrels of Herrings
50 bushels of Timothy Seed
150 cases of Claret, first quality
And a quantity of Sherry Wine.

pt. 29. dtf

HAVANNA SUGARS.

FOR SALE,

1400 boxes and casks prime white Havanna SUGARS,

On board the ship Hamburgh Packet, Silas Swain, Master, now lying at Marcus Hook. For terms, apply to Capt. SWAIN, on board, to Capt. SAMUEL SMITH, in Front, near Walnut street, or to

Philip Nicklin, & Co.

Who offer the said Ship

Hamburgh Packet

For SALE or CHARTER.

She is 320 tons register, coppered to the bends, sails remarkably fast, and can be ready to receive a cargo in a few days.

Sept. 21. daw

Antigua Rum,

JUST arrived at Wilmington, Delaware State, and now landing from on board the Brig Active, William Williams, Master,

One hundred hhds. 3d & 4th proof,

And for Sale by

John Hollingsworth & Co.

Wilmington, Sept. 21. dtf

N. B. The above Brig, and the brig GAYOSO, are also for Sale or Charter, and now ready to receive a cargo on board, at Wilmington. Apply as above.

For HAMBURGH,

THE Copper Bottomed Ship FAVORITE, JOHN THOMPSON, Master, now at Bright's wharf, and will be ready to take in on Monday next, part of her cargo being engaged and ready to go on board. The ship is so well known, that it is needless to describe her. She is now in compleat order. For Freight or Passage, please to apply at Mr. Jeremiah Warder's Compting House, No. 12, North Third street, or to the Master on bord.

August 30.

For SALE,

On board the said Ship, Swedish Iron, assorted Hollow and Window Glass, Demyjohns, Wrapping Paper for Sugar Refiners, Rugs of 1 & 2 Quality. Please to apply as above.

wf&m4w

FOR SALE,

BRETAGNES in cases
German Checks in do.
Cambrick
Plattillas
Oznabrigs
Gold and silver Watches
Window Glass 10 by 8
Glass Tumblers in cases
Linseed Oil in casks, &c. &c.

George Pennock,
103, *High-Street.*

July 5. 3aw

An elegant House in Arch Street.

TO be let and entered on immediately a large and elegant house at the Corner of Arch and Ninth Street. There are two drawing rooms and one dining room—the largest is 31 feet by 26—and two are so connected by folding doors as to make but one. Also, five bed rooms, besides 5 in the garret, well finished for servants. There are stables and a coach house, with evry convenience for a family. Enquire at No. 29, in North Seventh street, or at No. 218, Arch Street.

Aug. 15. 22w3w.

Chocolate and Mustard

Manufactured as usual,
Ginger and Pepper ground
Shelled or Pearl Barley
Philadelphia Porter, Beer, Ale and Cyder
London Porter
Taunton and Burton Ale
Red Port and other Wines, either bottled, or by the pipe, quarter-cask or gallon—suitable for exportation or home consumption—

For Sale by

John Haworth.

No. 98 south Front street.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

(If not before disposed of at private sale)

ON Friday, the first of December next, at six o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee House, in Philadelphia, Forty Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty Nine acres of LAND, now or late in the County of Washington, and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and on the waters of Fresh and Wheeling Creeks and Ten Mile Run.—These Lands are fertile and well timbered, and were patenteed early in 1737, except 3700 acres or thereabouts, which were patented in 1792. One fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, for the residue a credit of one, two and three months, will be given, on interest and good security.

October 6. 31wtS

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

(If not before disposed of at private sale)

ON Friday, the first day of December, at six o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee House, in Philadelphia, Twenty Six Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty acres of LAND, in the State of New-York, between the northern bounds of Pennsylvania and the Susquehanna, now, or late, in the townships of Hamden and Warren, and county of Montgomery. One fourth of the purchase money is to be paid at the time of sale; for the residue a credit of one, two, and three months will be given, on interest and good security.

October 6 gawtS

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

ASSIGNEES OF JAMES GREENLEAF,

HEREBY give notice, that they have disposed of the property assigned to them for the securing the payment of the notes, acceptances, and endorsements given by Edward Fox, for the use of the said James Greenleaf; and the holders of such notes, acceptances, and endorsements, are hereby notifyed that the subscribers will settle with them for the amount of their respective claims, both PRINCIPAL and INTEREST, at any time before the 20th day of October next; after which day, the holders not applying, will be excluded, agreeably to the terms of assignment.

Applications to be made at south-east corner of Dock and Second streets (the Dock-street side), between the hours of eleven and one o'clock every day, Sundays excepted.

Henry Pratt,
Tho. W. Francis,
John Miller, Jun.
John Ashley,
Jacob Baker.

Philadelphia, August 18, 1797. d

WINDOW GLASS,

Of Superior Quality, and cheaper than any other in the City—

OF VARIOUS SIZES,

From 8 by 6 to 19 by 14,

By the single Box or Quantity, may be had at the store of the Subscribers, corner of Arch and Front-street.

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher.

Philadelphia, June 9, 1797. 51wmwsff

Red Port Wine.

Just arrived, by the brig Iris, capt. Rhodes, from Oporto,

Red Port Wine in pipes, hhds. and quarter casks 60 cwt. Cork, for sale by

Philips, Cramond, & Co.

July 21. $

Will be Landed,

From on board the ship Active, Capt. BLAIR, from Hamburgh,

20 bales white Russia clean Hemp
2 casks Clover Seed

For Sale by

Thomas Herman Leuffer,
North Fifth street, No. 34.

June 26. $

Young Hyson Tea.

40 chests of a superior quality—Also,
100 do. of Hyson,

Imported in the *Woodrop Sims*, and for sale by the subscriber, corner of Second and Pine street.

C. Haight.

June 21. eotf

Cedar Shingles.

THE subscriber has a quantity of 3 feet Cedar Shingles of a superior quality, for sale at 13 dollars per thousand.

William Hallowell,
No. 193 North Third-street.

July 27. eo12t

Imported in the ship Pigou,

And for sale by John Morton, No. 116, South Front street,

Hyson
Hyson Skin
Young Hyson
Imperial
} TEAS

April 20. eotf

Imported in the latest arrivals from Amsterdam and Hamburg, and for sale by

B. & J. BOHLEN,

A large assortment of fine French Cambrics,

Platillas	Russia and Dutch sailcloth
Brittannias	Writing, post, and printing paper
Rouanes	
Brown Holland	Dutch calf skins
Checks and stripes	Prime madder
Ticklenburgs	Shell'd Barley
Oznaburgs	Looking glasses
White sheetings	Hollow glass ware
Diaper	Slates
Brown rolls	Coffee mills
Umbrellas	Brass kettles
Hair ribbons	Scythes and straw knives
Black and white laces	Toys assorted in boxes

Best Holland Gin in pipes
London particular Madeira Wine

July 24. m&thtf

Excellent Bourdeaux Brandy

Ditto ditto Claret in cases

Just received, and for Sale by

Rundle & Leech.

Aug. 21. 2awtf

MRS. GRATTAN

INFORMS her friends, and the public in general, that her house, No. 192, Market-street, will continue open during the sickness.

Board and Lodging in a separate room, TEN DOLLARS, in a double room, EIGHT DOLLARS.

For the convenience of those gentleman who have not their families in town, Mrs. GRATTAN will receive gentlemen to dine at HALF A DOLLAR a day. *August* 29.—2t

Choice St. Croix Sugar and Rum

Coffee
Madeira and Teneriffe Wine

For Sale by

James Tard,
No. —, South Fourth-street.

Oct. 6. daw

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Philadelphia, Sept. 22d, 1797.

THE Merchants who at this time prefer having their vessels and Merchandize entered and cleared at Chester or Marcus Hook,—are hereby notified, That in compliance with their desire, and upon a full conviction that the measure will be mutually beneficial to them and to the United States. The collector of the customs has made arrangements to establish, for some time branches of the custom-house at those places, where every accommodation in his power will be given to the merchants. d1w

TO BE SOLD,

And immediate possession given,

A Convenient well finished Brick Tenement, with a cook house and other out houses, situated in a pleasant part of the borough of Wilmington, in the State of Delaware—The lot of ground has forty feet front on West-street, and extends through the square to Pasture-street, on which is erected a stable and carriage house.

ALLEN M'LANE.

Wilmington, Aug. 30.

Lately Published,

In one vol. 8 vo. (price one dollar in boards) sold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Chesnut streets,

A Collection of Papers on the subject of Bilious Fevers, prevalent in the United States for a few years past.

Compiled by NOAH WEBSTER, jun.

Containing letters from Doctors Seaman, Smith, Buel, Taylor, Ramsay, Monfort, Reynolds, Mitchell, on contagion, &c. &c.

Sept. 15. 5t

City Commissioners Office,

August 29, 1797.

IN pursuance of an Ordinance of the Select and Common Councils, passed the 22d day of May last.

Proposals in writing will be received by the City Commissioners for one month from the 1st of September next, for letting to rent on leases for one year to commence the first day of January next, the following public property of the city—

The wharf and landing on Vine Street,
Also on Sassafras,
Mulberry,
And High Streets,
Chesnut and Walnut Streets, Draw Bridge, with the Scale and Fish Houses, Spruce, Pine and Cedar Streets.
The cellar under the City-Hall.
The Tavern at the middle ferry on Schuylkill, with the lots contiguous thereto, (except so much thereof as shall be occupied by any buildings erected for the use of the Collector of the Tolls, or be necessary for the toll-gates.)

Aug. 3 3tawim.

L O S T,

ON the Passyunk Road, between the Blue Ball and the city, a Fowling Piece, with a brass barrel and silver sight; on the plate of the butt are the letters "Jamaica, Q. 99"—and on the barrel near the lock "London" and the Tower stamp. Whoever will return the said piece to *John Bennard*, at the sign of the Blue Ball on the Passyunk Road, or the office of this Gazette, shall receive a reward of Four French Crowns.

Sept. 12. *3t

DUTY ON CARRIAGES.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT agreeably to an act of Congress of the United States of America, passed at Philadelphia, the 28th day of May, 1796; laying duties on Carriages, for the conveyance of persons, which shall be kept by or for any person, for his or her own use, or to let out to hire, or for the conveyance of passengers, the several duties and rates following, to wit:

For and upon every Coach, 15 dols.
upon every Chariot, 12 dols.
upon every Post Chariot, 12 dols.
upon every Post Chaise, 12 dols.
upon every Phaeton, with or without top, 9 dols.
upon every Coachee, 9 dols.
upon other Carriages, having pannel work above, with blinds, glasses or curtains, 9 dols.
upon four wheeled Carriages, having framed posts and tops with steel springs, 6 dols.
upon four wheeled Carriages, with wooden or iron springs or jacks, 3 dols.
upon Curricles with tops, 3 dols.
upon Chaises with tops, 3 dols.
upon Chairs with tops, 3 dols.
upon other two wheel top carriages, 3 dols.
upon two wheel carriages, with steel or iron springs, 3 dols.
For and upon all other two wheel carriages, 2 dols.
upon every four wheeled carriage, having framed posts and tops, and resting upon wooden spars, 2 dols.

The Collectors of the Revenue for the first Survey of the District of Pennsylvania, will attend daily, until the 30th day of September next, for the purpose of receiving the duties on Carriages, at Germantown; at the house of Daniel St. Clair, Esq. in the County of Montgomery; and at the house of James Chapman, Esq. in the County of Bucks; of which all persons possessed of such Carriages are desired to take notice.

Notice is also given,

TO all retail dealers in Wines, and foreign distilled spirituous liquors, that licences will be granted to them; one licence for carrying on the business of retailing of Wines, in a less quantity, or in less quantities than thirty gallons—and one licence for carrying on the business of retailing Spirituous liquors in less quantities than 20 gallons, at the same time and at the same places, by the officers legally authorised to grant such licences.

WILLIAM NICHOLS,
Inspector of the Revenue of the first survey of the District of Pennsylvania.

Office of Inspection at Germantown, 12th Sept. 1797. } d1m

IMPORTED

In the ship America, James Ewing, master, from Hamburgh,

Brown Hollands
White Platillas
Ticklenburgs
Coarse Linens
Tapes
Looking Glasses
Glass Tumblers
} in cases.

FOR SALE BY

George Pennock.

August 14. 3aw

Philadelphia, Oct. 13.

THE subscribers inform their friends and customers in town and country, that their stores are now open in the city, and others are daily opening, and that from the present appearance of the prevailing disorder have reason to hope, their friends may shortly come to the city with perfect safety. By several late arrivals, numbers have received fresh supplies of GOODS.

Robert Smith & Co.	*P. W. Gallaudet & Co.*
John Davis & Co.	*Sitgreaves & French,*
Neill & Smith,	*George Dobson,*
Witberger and Smith,	*Thomas Ryan, jun.*
Alex Bissland and Co.	*T. R. Hardenberg.*
Jacob Sperry and Co.	*John Smith and Co*
Owen & Jona. Jones,	*Thomas Orr,*
Keppele & Zantzinger,	*William Barker & Co.*
Adam Zantzinger,	*Thomas Armat & Son.*
John Fries,	*J. Miller, jun. and Co.*

Oct. 12.

Boston Glass Manufactory.

THE citizens of the United States are hereby informed, that the manufacture of Window Glass is now commenced at the Glass House in Boston.

It is needless to say any thing of the excellent quality of the Boston Glass, as it is so well known throughout the United States to be in every respect greatly superior to any ever imported from Europe.

It will be cut to any size commonly used; and may be constantly had by applying to CHARLES F. KUPFER, at the Glass House.

Orders from the distant States to be addressed to Mr. SAMUEL GORE, Court-street, Boston.

Boston, Sept 30, 1797 O 4—2aw6w

Messrs. Timothy and Mason, Charleston; Messrs. Hodge and Boylan, Halifax, N. C. Messrs. Willet and O'Connor, Norfolk; Mr. Ellis Price, Alexandria; Messrs. Tindt and Brown, Baltimore; Mr. Hopkins, New-York; and Messrs. Hudson & Goodwin, Hartford; Mr. Seymour, Savannah; are requested to insert the above once a week 6 weeks. The accounts to be forwarded to the Editor.

MR. LAILSON,

WITH an intention to render service, and undeceive those Performers, who during his absence Mr. Jaymond has thought proper to engage, thinks it would be wrong in him not to inform those that are engaged, that it is without his approbation, and that he will not be in any way answerable for Mr. Jaymond's engagements.

PHILIPPE LAILSON.

Alexandria, Sept. 15, 1797. 6t.

At a Meeting of the Board of Property, June 6, 1797,

Present John Hall, Sec'ry.
Francis Johnston, R. G.
Dan. Brodhead, S. G.
} of land office

Nicholas Bettinger,
Versus
Samuel Cunningham.

In this case the proof of service of notice being insufficient, It is ordered that notice be given in one of the Philadelphia and York newspapers weekly, for at least eight weeks to the heirs or assignees of Samuel Cunningham deceased, to atttend the board on the first Monday in November next, to shew cause why a patent should not issue to Nicholas Bettinger for the land in question.

(A true Copy.)

JOHN HALL,
Secretary of the Land Office.

Aug. 15. 12aw8w.

From Marseilles.

THE CARGO

Of the Swedish barque Gustavus Adolphus, from Marseilles, consisting of the following articles, is discharging at Mr. Latimer's wharf, and for sale by the subscribers

BRANDY, well flavored, of 2, 3 & 4th proof
Claret, in hogsheads
Ditto, in cases
Frontignac Wine, in cases of 30 bottles
Olive Oil, of a superior quality, in baskets of 6 and 12 bottles
Capers
Olives
Almonds
Dry Verdigrease
Writing Paper
Umbrellas (Silk) of 28, 30 and 32 inches
Taffeties
Long and short white Kid Gloves for Women
Silk Stockings
Handkerchiefs, in imitation of Madrass
Artificial Flowers and Garlands
Ostrich Feathers
Ribbons
Perfumery
Scented Hair-Powder and Pomatum
Manna in sorts
Cream Tartar.

BENJAMIN MORGAN & ROBERT ANDREWS.

September 27. eotf

At the Federal Blast Furnace,

In Carver—for Slitting, Plutting, and Rolling MILLS.

SEYMOUR's *Patent Rollers.*

THEIR superiority consists in being free from holes and honey-combed places, which are commonly found in rollers cast in sand, or clay moulds. These patent rollers are cast in iron moulds, previously heated, and will be found to be more dense, solid and durable than any rollers heretofore used. Another important advantage they have over others, is, that the necks require no turning, but are immediately fit for use, and from their accuracy, run with less friction, and require less water to make them perform their work. They may be had by application to the Patentee in Plymouth, of Gen. Nathaniel Goodwin, or of Messrs. Thatcher and Hayward

Boston, Aug. 31. *Sept.* 19——§6t.

This Day is Published,

BY Messrs. Dobson, Carey, Campbell, Ric, and the other Booksellers,

Price One Dollar and twenty-five cents.

Elegantly printed on Wove paper, and Hot-pressed,

By John Thompson,

A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF

The Constitutions

Of the several States with each other, and with that of the United States: exhibiting in Tables, the prominant features of each Constitution, and classing together their most important provisions, under the several heads of administration; with Notes and Observations.

By WILLIAM SMITH,

Of South-Carolina,

L. L. D. and member of the Congress of the United States.

Dedicated to the People of the United States.

N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 3-4ths of a dollar.

February 6 mwf

THOMAS HERMAN LEUFFER,

North Fifth street, corner of North alley, No. 34,

HAS FOR SALE,

EXCELLENT red Bourdeaux Wine in casks and boxes, six years old
White Graves Wine in casks
Ticklenburgs
Russia Sail Cloths
Ravens Duck
Bag Linen
Messians
Diaper and Table Cloth
Empty bags
Ceremon German Cloth
An assortment of black coloured Ribbons
Fine German Laces
About twelve tons Russia clean Hemp
Clover Seed
Italian Soap, in small boxes, for family use
Window Glass

Aug. 20 —2aw

THIS DAY WAS PUBLISHED,

And for sale by *THOMAS DOBSON*, at the Stone House, No. 41, south Second street,

EVENINGS at HOME;

OR, THE JUVENILE BUDGET OPENED.

Consisting of a variety of Miscellaneous Pieces for the instruction and amusement of YOUNG PERSONS—Six Volumes handsomely printed and bound up in two volumes, price Two Dollars.

The variety and excellence of these pieces are such, that the book needs only to be known to be universally esteemed one of the most valuable publications that can be put into the hands of young persons.

"Delightful task to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to shoot,
To pour the fresh instruction o'er the mind,
To breathe th' enlivening spirit, and to fix
The generous purpose in the glowing breast."

THOMSON.

August 24. mwf4w

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

By *THOMAS DOBSON*, at the Stone House, No. 41, south Second street,

Letters and Conversations,

Between several *Young Ladies*, on improving and interesting subjects.

Translated from the Dutch of *Madame de Cambon* with alterations and improvements,

Printed on fine paper, and neatly bound,
Price one dollar.

AMIDST the tide of modern Romances, painting tales of extraordinary distress, or of desperate or artful villainy, which "harrow up the soul," and which it would be for the honor of young ladies to be *ignorant* of, this little book comes forward to solicit notice, where, in a variety of incidents, not exceeding the bounds of *real life*, the *proper*, because *elegant* and *natural dignity* and *importance* of the *female character* is exhibited in an interesting point of view, and presents examples of real and attainable excellence.

The publisher was so much pleased with the perusal, that he was persuaded he should do a pleasing service to the community by sending it in circulation. August 24—mw4w

To Masters and Pilots bringing up Vessels from Foreign Ports to this City.

WHereas sundry infringements have lately been made on the laws of this state for the preventing pestilential or infectious diseases, either from ignorance or inattention thereto, it is tho't expedient at this time to publish the following extracts from the laws of 22d April, 1794, 7th and 8th sections.

HEALTH-OFFICE.

June 6th, 1794.

Extract of an act for securing the city and port of Philadelphia from the introduction of pestilential and contagious diseases.

SECT. 7. And be it further enacted, that every master or captain of any ship or vessel coming from sea (vessels actually employed in the coasting trade excepted) and bound to any port or place within the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania, shall cause his ship or vessel to be brought to anchor, or otherwise stayed in the stream of the river Delaware, opposite to the Health-Office on State-Island aforesaid, and there to remain until he shall have duly obtained a certificate or bill of health from the Resident Physician. And if, previously to obtaining such certificate or bill of health, any master or captain shall suffer his ship or vessel to approach nearer than the said Health-Office to the city of Philadelphia, or shall land, cause or suffer to be landed, or brought on shore, at any place or port within this Commonwealth, or at any other port or place, with the intent of being conveyed into this Commonwealth, any person or persons, or any goods, wares or merchandize, or, if after receiving such bill of health or certificate, he shall neglect or refuse to deliver the same to the Health-Officer, such master or captain shall forfeit and pay, for each and every such offence, the sum of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

And the captain or master of every ship or vessel shall send a safe and commodious boat to bring the physician on board, and shall in like manner convey him back to the Health-Office, after he has concluded his official examination; And while he is making such examination, or in case any subsequent examination by the Health Officer or Consulting Physician, agreeably to the directions of this act, the master or captain shall expose or cause to be exposed to the search of the Resident Physician, or of the Health Officer and Consulting Physician (as the case may be) each and every part of the ship or vessel, and shall present to his view each and every person or persons on board thereof, and and shall also true and satisfactory answers make to all such questions as the Resident Physician, &c. at the time of examination shall ask relative to the health of any port or place from which the ship or vessel sailed, or has since touched at—the number of persons on board when the ship or vessel entered on her voyage—the number of persons that have since been landed or taken on board, and when and where respectively—what persons on board—if they have been during the voyage, or shall, at the time of examination, be infected with any pestilential or contagious disease—and what is the present state and condition of the persons on board with respect to their health or diseases. And if any master or captain shall refuse to expose as aforesaid, to the search of any of the officers aforesaid, or if he shall *conceal any sick person, or in any other manner deceive the proper officers aforesaid in his answers*, such captain or master, for every such offence, shall forfeit and pay the sum of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

SECT. 8. And if any person or persons whatsoever (the Resident Physician, &c. excepted) shall go on board any vessel, before the master thereof has received a certificate of health in the manner directed, every person so offending, shall pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

IT being absolutely necessary that the foregoing sections should be punctually complied with, the subscriber, in compliance with his duty, must exact a rigorous observance of the same, or else be under the necessity of putting the laws in force.

WM. ALLEN, *Health Officer of the Port of Philadelphia.*

July 14 d3w

TENERIFFE WINE.

LANDING at Walnut-ſtreet wharf, TENERIFFE WINE, of excellent quality, in pipes and half pipes, for ſale by JAMES YARD.

Oct. 10. co8t

To be Let, at a moderate Rent,

THE principal part of a HOUSE, within a ſhort diſtance of the Coffee-houſe, which has been occupied for the laſt four months, conſiſting of a good dining room and parlour, two bed rooms and a dreſſing-room, two garrets, kitchen, wood vault and cellar, all in excellent order, fit for the immediate reception of a ſmall family. None need apply but thoſe who are reſpectable and regular.—Enquire at the office of this Gazette.

October 9. dtf

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN STRIKER, late of Tinnecum Townſhip, Buck's County, are requeſted to pay off their reſpective debts; and thoſe having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, to

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, } Executors.
MALLET PREVALT, }

Sept. 28. ¶1aw4w

The Medical Lectures

In the Univerſity of Pennſylvania, are poſtponed until the laſt Monday in November next.

October 14. 23w4w.

The Health-Office

Is removed to the City-Hall, and is kept open night and day, where perſons having buſineſs may apply. WM. ALLEN, Health-Officer.

Sept. 4 dtf

NOTICE.

THE Offices of the Department of War are for the preſent removed near to the Falls of the Schuylkill, on the Ridge Road.

September 4. dtf

MEDICINES.

OF every kind neceſſary for the ſick alſo, Sago, Barley, and Oatmeal, for diet drink, will be delivered gratis, during the preſent contagion, to thoſe who are unable to pay for it, at HUNTER'S Laboratory, No. 114, South Second Street.

MEDICINES.

THE Poor who may find it inconvenient, from diſtance, to make uſe of Mr. HUNTER'S truly meritorious offer, will be ſupplied with medicines—ſago, barley, oatmeal, &c. by applying at the ſubſcriber's ſtore, No. 36, Market ſtreet.

ROBERT S. STAFFORD.

The Philadelphia, Alſion, and Tuckerton

MAIL STAGE.

THE *proprietors beg leave to inform the public, that they have eſtabliſhed a Stage between Philadelphia, Alſion, Bello, Hampton, Speedwell, and Martha Furnace, Waſhing River ſlitting mill, and the town of Tuckerton, in New Jerſey, to go once a week, and are provided with good horſes, a comfortable carriage, and a careful driver, for the conveyance of the mail, paſſengers and goods. The Stage will ſtart every Thurſday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. from Mr. Daniel Cooper's Ferry, and lodge that night at Joel Bodine's, at Longacoming; and on Friday at 6 o'clock, P. M. arrive at Caleb Evans's, inkeeper, in Tuckerton, diſtant from the city 54 miles, (from the Atlantic 6, and from the Eaſt Grouſing Plains 7 miles) where are good accommodations for travellers, and where are commodious and ſafe paſſage boats provided to convey paſſengers to Capt. William Warrington's houſe, on Tucker's Iſland, adjoining the Atlantic, where are good accommodations, and a convenient place to bathe; the ſportſman who wiſhes to regale himſelf with fowling and fiſhing, may at this place be highly gratified, there being at almoſt every ſeaſon of the year fowl and fiſh in abundance.—The Stage on its return, ſtarts from the aforeſaid C. Evans's in Tuckerton, every Tueſday, at 6 o'clock, A. M breakfaſts at John Bodine's, at Wading River Bridge, lodge that night at Longacoming, and at 1 o'clock, P. M. on Wedneſday, arrive at the aforeſaid Cooper's Ferry. It is preſumed that no route of an equal diſtance will be leſs expenſive, or furniſh the traveller with a greater variety of amuſement, as he will not only have a pleaſant ſail to the atlantic from Tuckerton, but have the curioſity of ſeeing on the road thither a number of capital furnaces and forges, and one ſlitting mill, in complete order, and at work; gentlemen, too, who are owners, or factors, of any of the aforeſaid iron works, are ſolicited to encourage and ſupport this ſtage (by which they can be ſo well accommodated) the continuance of which will much depend on their aid. The rates of paſſengers and baggage are as follows: For a paſſenger from the aforeſaid Daniel Cooper's Ferry to Tuckerton, including 14 lb. of baggage, Two Dollars; for way paſſengers per mile, Four Cents—150 lb. of baggage equal to a paſſenger. Poſtage of letters, newſpapers, &c. will be agreeably to law.*

N. B. The mail croſſes from the Old Ferry.

THOMAS WARDLE & Co.

Tuckerton, Sept. 28. Oct. 5.—2awif

The Norfolk Mail STAGE.

THIS Stage ſtarts from the GEORGE Tavern, at the corner of Second and Arch Streets, in Philadelphia, every *Tueſday, Thurſday,* and *Saturday*, at 3 o'clock, in the morning; arrives at Dover the firſt day, at Snowhill the ſecond day, at Northampton Court Houſe the third day, and on the morning of the fourth day the paſſengers find a ſafe and comfortable packet to convey them to Norfolk.

A packet leaves Norfolk for Northampton ferry, every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday, and the Stage ſtarts from this ferry for Philadelphia, every Monday, Wedneſday and Friday; puts up at Snow Hill the firſt night, at Dover the 2d night, and arrives in Philadelphia in the evening of the third day.

The diſtance on this route, between Philadelphia and Norfolk, is 80 miles leſs than on any ſtage route between thoſe places.

Too much cannot be ſaid in favor of the road, which is moſt excellent indeed. The proprietors willingly engage to return the whole fare to any paſſenger, who, after having performed this route, will ſay that he ever travelled in a ſtage for the ſame diſtance, ſo good a road in America.

Auguſt 11. dim. eotf.

PEALE'S MUSEUM.

THIS valuable repoſitory of the works of Nature, ſo well calculated to delight the mind and enlarge the underſtanding, is opened daily, as uſual. It ſtands in an airy and healthy ſituation, and free from the epidemic that at preſent afflicts the city; it may, therefore, be frequented with the greateſt ſafety.

As an Amuſement, the ſtudy of Nature is the moſt rational and pleaſing: as a Science, the moſt ſublime and inſtructive. It elevates the mind and expands the heart. They

"*Whom Nature's works can charm, with God himſelf*
"*Hold converſe.*"

Many intereſting additions have lately been made to this Muſeum: and the feathered tribe, containing a variety of the moſt rare and beautiful ſubjects, is now very advantageouſly arranged. Waxen Figures, of Men large as life (ſome of them caſts from nature) are here dreſſed in their proper habits, and placed in attitudes characteriſtic of their reſpective nations. Here may be ſeen the North-American Savage, and the Savage of South-America—a laboring Chineſe, and the Chineſe Gentleman—the ſooty African, and the Kamtſchadale—with ſome Natives of the South Sea Iſlands. The immenſe variety and intereſting diverſity which this Muſeum offers to the view, may be ſeen but cannot be deſcribed with full effect.

☞ Price only 1-4th of a dollar.

Sept. 28. 1aw

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 18.

HEALTH OFFICE, Oct. 9, 1797.

"Reſolved, That the conſulting and viſiting phyſicians be informed, that the Board have it in contemplation to publiſh on Monday next, and on every Monday following, during the preſent calamity, a ſtate of the health of the City and Liberties, including the public Hoſpital: they therefore requeſt the conſulting and viſiting phyſicians to furniſh as particular a return as poſſible of the patients under their care, who are affected with the prevailing fever."

HEALTH OFFICE, Oct. 16, 1797.

The Board of Inſpectors having for the information of their fellow-citizens (by the foregoing reſolution of the 9th inſt.) called on the phyſicians connected with the Health Office for a ſtate of the Hoſpital, and a general ſtate of the ſick under their care. The following is the reſult.

Doctors Duffield and Stevens, conſulting phyſicians, ſtate, that there are now in the Hoſpital Fifty-four patients, thirty-two of whom are affected with the prevailing fever, and Twenty-two are convaleſcents

Doctors Church, Coxe and Leib, viſiting phyſicians, ſtate, that ſince the 9th inſt. they have been called to Ninety-one patients, Twenty-five of whom have been ſent to the hoſpital, four have died, twenty-eight are convaleſcents, the remainder ſtill ill; moſt of thoſe patients were in the lower part of the city and Southwark—five only in the Northern Liberties.

The Inſpectors of the Health-office at an early period of the prevailing fever, recommended to the indiſpoſed, an immediate application for medical aid. The Inſpectors lament that this recommendation has not been generally attended to—the ſick and thoſe who have the care of them, ſhould conſider that even one day's delay may be attended with ſerious conſequences—From this cauſe the mortality has probably been much increaſed in the city and liberties, but moſt certainly in the hoſpital, where many have been admitted in the laſt ſtage of the diſeaſe.

Publiſhed by order of the Board,
WM. MONTGOMERY,
Chairman pro tem.

To the Printer of the Philadelphia Daily Advertiſer.

Among the victims of the calamity of the preſent year, the phyſicians who have fallen appear to me to deſerve a peculiar memorial, as they have ventured their lives, at the moſt imminent hazard, to aſſiſt their fellow citizens in time of great diſtreſs.

To mention the firſt and the laſt of theſe, may bring to the remembrance of their particular friends the whole of the melancholy liſt; and to thoſe who were not of their acquaintance, a revival of their names occaſionally, may be proper even in future times. Dr. Nicholas Way was the firſt of this claſs, who was ſpeedily carried of by the mortal diſeaſe. He was a man advanced beyond the middle ſtage of life, and has been mentioned in the papers in a reſpectful manner as a valuable member of the community. Dr. Pleaſants (I believe) was the laſt of the victims above alluded to. He was a young man regretted by his friends, as one of thoſe who has left upon their minds the moſt undoubted proofs of his zeal for the works of charity. The other young men were unknown to me, but they, and their ſurvivors of the ſame claſs, who were much expoſed to dire contagion, have undoubtedly deſerved the ſympathy of all, who, as well as myſelf, have been preſerved from the mortal ſickneſs.

Of one affecting inſtance of ſuch expoſure I was an unexpected witneſs:—About the time of the interment of Dr. Dobel, I was accidentally near the church burying-ground, and ſaw a carriage waiting near the gate: the men with the chair-wheels were returning from the grave, and ſoon after two young men, who I ſuppoſe were doctors, came towards the carriage; they appeared in a diſpoſition ſuited to the mournful occaſion; their youthful friend was juſt depoſited in the earth, which no doubt to them was a ſolemn ſcene, and the more ſo on account of their own apparent danger: they had ſhewn the laſt kind office to their cotemporary; and although I do not certainly know who the young men were, I have ſome reaſon to believe that Dr. Pleaſants might be one of thoſe benevolent attendants.

If this memorandum ſhould be acceptable to the Printer, it is offered as a general memorial of the renewed awful period of 1797, when the neareſt relatives, like thoſe in 1793, were ſeparated from each other, and could not adminiſter in the extremeſt caſes a final conſolation, or even ſhew their love by the rites of a decent burial.

Philadel. Oct. 16th, 1797.

SINGULAR CUSTOMS,

IN THE ISLAND OF METELIN, THE ANCIENT LESBOS.

[*Extracted from a paper of the Earl of Charlemont, in the Iriſh Philoſophical Society for 1789.*]

The moſt remarkable thing in this iſland, is a cuſtom by which the women have here openly uſurped thoſe rights of ſovereignty which in other countries are ſuppoſed to belong eſſentially to the men. "Contrary," ſays his lordſhip, "to the uſage of all other countries, the eldeſt daughter here inherits; and the ſons, like daughters every where elſe, are portioned off with ſmall dowers, or, which is ſtill worſe, turned out pennyleſs to ſeek their fortune. If a man had two daughters, the eldeſt, at her marriage, is entitled to all her mother's poſſeſſions, which are by far the greater part of the family eſtate, as the mother, keeping up her prerogative, never parts with the power over any portion of what ſhe has brought into the family, until ſhe is forced into it by the marriage of her daughter; and the father is alſo compelled to ruin himſelf by adding whatever he may have ſcraped together by his induſtry. The ſecond daughter inherits nothing, and is condemned to perpetual celibacy. She is ſtiled a *calogria*, which ſignifies properly a religious woman or nun, and is in effect a menial ſervant to her ſiſter, being employed by her in any office ſhe may ſee fit to impoſe, frequently ſerving her as waiting-maid, as cook, and often in employments ſtill more degrading. She wears a habit peculiar to her ſituation, which ſhe can never change; a ſort of monaſtic dreſs, coarſe, and of a dark brown. One advantage, however, ſhe enjoys over her ſiſter, that whereas the elder, before marriage, is never allowed to go abroad, or to ſee any man, her neareſt relations only excepted; the calogria, except when employed in domeſtic toil, is in this reſpect at perfect liberty.—But when the ſiſter is married, the ſituation of this poor calogria becomes deſperate indeed, and is rendered ſtill more humiliating by the compariſon between her condition and that of her happy miſtreſs. The married ſiſter enjoys every ſort of liberty; the whole family fortune is hers. and ſhe ſpends it as ſhe pleaſes; her huſband is her obſequious ſervant, her father and mother are dependent upon her; ſhe dreſſes in a moſt magnificent manner, covered all over, according to the faſhion of the iſland, with pearls and with pieces of gold, which are commonly ſequins; thus continually carrying about her the enviable marks of affluence and ſuperiority, while the wretched calogria follows her as a ſervant, arrayed in ſimple homeſpun brown, and without the moſt diſtant hope of ever changing her condition. Such a diſparity may ſeem intolerable, but what will not cuſtom reconcile? Neither are the misfortunes of the family yet at an end. The father and mother, with what little is left them, contrive by their induſtry to accumulate a ſecond little fortune; and this, if there ſhould be a third daughter, they are obliged to give her upon her marriage; and the fourth, if there ſhould be one, becomes her calogria; and ſo on through all the daughters alternately.—Whenever the daughter is marriageable, ſhe can by cuſtom compel her father to procure her a huſband; and the mother, ſuch is the power of habit, is fooliſh enough to join her in teaſing him into immediate compliance, though its conſequences muſt be equally fatal and ruinous to both of them. From hence it happens, that nothing is more common than to ſee the old father and mother reduced to the utmoſt indigence, and even begging about the ſtreets, while their unnatural daughters are in affluence; and we ourſelves have frequently been ſhown the eldeſt daughter parading it through the town in the greateſt ſplendor, while her mother and ſiſter followed her as ſervants and made a melancholy part of her attendant train.

"The ſons, as ſoon as they are of an age to gain a livelihood, are turned out of the family, ſometimes with a ſmall preſent or portion, but more frequently without any thing to ſupport them; and thus reduced, they either endeavour to live by their labour, or which is more uſual, go on board ſome trading veſſels as ſailors or ſervants, remaining abroad till they have got together ſome competency, and then return home to be henpecked. Some few there are, who, taking advantage of the Turkiſh law, break through this whimſical cuſtom, who marry their calogrias, and retain to themſelves a competent proviſion: but theſe are accounted men of a ſingular and even criminal diſpoſition, and are hated and deſpiſed as conformiſts to the Turkiſh manners, and deſerters of their native cuſtoms; ſo that we may ſuppoſe they are few indeed who have the boldneſs to depart from the manners of their country, to adopt the cuſtoms of their deteſted maſters, and to brave the contempt, the deriſion, and the hatred of their neighbours and fellow-citizens.

"Of all theſe extraordinary particulars I was informed by the French conſul, a man of ſenſe, and of indiſputable veracity, who had reſided in this iſland for ſeveral years, and who ſolemnly aſſured me that every circumſtance was true: but indeed our own obſervation left us without the leaſt room for a doubt, and the ſingular appearance and deportment of the ladies fully evinced the truth of our friend's relation. In walking through the town, it is eaſy to perceive, from the whimſical manners of the female paſſengers, that the women, according to the vulgar phraſe, *wear the breeches*. They frequently ſtopped us in the ſtreets, examined our dreſs, interrogated us with a bold and manly air, laughed at our foreign garb and appearance, and ſhewed ſo little attention to the decent modeſty which is, or ought to be the true characteriſtic of the ſex, that there is every reaſon to ſuppoſe they would, in ſpite of their haughtineſs, be the kindeſt ladies upon earth, if they were not ſtrictly watched by the Turks, who are here very numerous, and would be ready to puniſh any tranſgreſſion of their ungallant law with arbitrary fines. But nature and native manners will often baffle the efforts even of tyranny. In all their cuſtoms theſe manly ladies ſeem to have changed ſexes with the men. The woman rides aſtride, the man ſits ſideways upon the horſe; nay, I have been aſſured that the huſband's diſtinguiſhing appellation is his wife's family name. The women have town and country houſes, in the management of which the huſband never dares interfere. Their gardens, their ſervants, are all their own; and the huſband, from every circumſtance of his behaviour, appears to be no other than his wife's firſt domeſtic, perpetually bound to her ſervice, and ſlave to her caprice. Hence it is that a tradition obtains in the country, that this iſland was formerly inhabited by Amazons; a tradition, however, founded upon no ancient hiſtory that I know of. Sappho, indeed, the moſt renowned female that this iſland has ever produced, is ſaid to have had manly inclinations: in which, as Lucian informs us, ſhe did but conform with the ſingular manners of her country women: but I do not find that the mode in which ſhe choſe to ſhow theſe inclinations, is imitated by the preſent female inhabitants, who ſeem perfectly content with the dear prerogative of abſolute ſway, without endeavouring in any other particular to change the courſe of nature; yet will this circumſtance ſerve to ſhew, that the women of Leſbos had always ſomething peculiar, and even peculiarly maſculine, in their manners and propenſities. But be this as it may, it is certain that no country whatſoever can afford a more perfect idea of an Amazonian commonwealth, or better ſerve to render probable thoſe ancient relations, which our manners would induce us to eſteem incredible, than this iſland of Metelin. Theſe lordly ladies are for the moſt part very handſome, in ſpite of their dreſs, which is ſingular and diſadvantageous. Down to the girdle, which, as in the old Grecian garb, is raiſed far above what we uſually call the waiſt, they wear nothing but a ſhift of thin and tranſparent gauze, green, red or brown, through which every thing is viſible, their breaſts only excepted, which they cover with a ſort of handkerchief; and this, as we were informed, the Turks have obliged them to wear, while they look upon it as an incumbrance, and as no inconſiderable portion of Turkiſh tyranny. Long ſleeves of the ſame thin material perfectly ſhew their arms even to their ſhoulders. Their principal ornaments are chains of pearl, to which they hang ſmall pieces of gold coin. Their eyes are large and fine: and the noſe, which we term Grecian, uſually prevails among them, as it does indeed among the women of all theſe iſlands. Their complexions are naturally fine, but they ſpoil them by paint, of which they make abundant uſe; and they diſfigure their pretty faces by ſhaving the hinder part of the eye-brow, and replacing it with a ſtraight line of hair neatly applied with ſome ſort of gum, the brow being thus continued in a ſtraight and narrow line till it joins the hair on each ſide of the face. They are well made, of the middle ſize, and for the moſt part plump; but they are diſtinguiſhed by nothing ſo much and ſo univerſally as by a haughty, diſdainful, and ſupercilious air, with which they ſeem to look down upon all mankind as creatures of an inferior nature, born for their ſervice, and doomed to be their ſlaves; neither does this peculiarity of countenance in any degree diminiſh their natural beauty, but rather adds to it that ſort of bewitching attraction which the French call *piquant*."

CHINESE THEOLOGY.

The following decree publiſhed by the Emperor *Yon tching*, who ſucceeded *Kang hi* in 1702, forms a kind of confeſſion of faith, and a declaration of what he viewed as the religion of his ſubjects. The occaſion of its publication is ſufficiently expreſſed in the preamble.

"Some of the principal officers of our provinces have given a wrong interpretation to the meaning of our orders, tranſmitted to them, reſpecting the means of preventing the damages occaſioned in the country by deſtructive inſects, and have underſtood them in a ſenſe quite different from our intention. They have erroneouſly concluded, that I have fallen into the ridiculous error of thoſe who believe in the ſpirits called *couei chin*, as if I imagined prayers offered up to theſe pretended beings, could remedy our preſent afflictions. My meaning, therefore, is as follows:

"Between the *Tien* or *Supreme Being* and man there is a relation, a certain and infallible correſpondence, as to what concerns puniſhments and rewards; when our plains are deſolated, either by inundations, drought or inſects, what is the cauſe of our calamities? They are perhaps occaſioned by the Emperor himſelf, who deviates from that integrity and juſtice ſo neceſſary for good government, and thereby lays the *Tien* under the neceſſity of employing theſe puniſhments to bring him back to a ſenſe of his duty. Perhaps they may be occaſioned by the principal officers of the province, upon which thoſe misfortunes have fallen, in not conſulting the public good, and neglecting to take juſtice as the rule of their conduct—And may not theſe calamities be owing to the Governors of cities, who neither act with equity, nor give the people good examples or ſuitable inſtruction; or becauſe, in certain provinces and diſtricts they violate the laws, contemn eſtabliſhed cuſtoms, and lead diſorderly lives? The heart of man being thus corrupted, that happy union which ought to ſubſiſt between him and the *Tien*, is interrupted and diſturbed, and endleſs misfortunes overtake us; for, when men come ſhort of their duty, that beneficent regard which the *Tien* had for them, becomes changed.

"Convinced of the truth of this infallible doctrine, when I am informed, that ſome province ſuffers, either by long drought or exceſſive rains, I ſearch my own heart carefully, examine my paſt conduct, and think of reforming thoſe irregularities which may have crept into my palace. Evening and morning, and all the day long, do I confine myſelf within the bounds of fear and reſpect. I endeavour to give the *Tien* convincing proofs of my uprightneſs and piety, in hopes that, by a regular life, I ſhall be able to make the *Tien* change the reſolution which he hath formed of puniſhing us. It is in your power, O ye great officers who govern provinces! it is in your power to aſſiſt me; it is in yours, ye people, ſoldiers, and others, whatever quality ye be, it is in your power to acquit yourſelves alſo of this duty: humble yourſelves with fear; examine your own conduct; ſtrive to attain to perfection; aid and mutually exhort one another; reform your manners; endeavour to correct your errors; repent of your crimes; follow the paths of truth; ſhun thoſe of error; and be aſſured, if we on our parts, perfectly diſcharge our duties, the *Tien* will ſuffer himſelf to be moved by our well regulated conduct, and will grant us his peace and protection. Theſe injunctions I cannot too often repeat. To prevent calamities, there are no means more certain, than to keep a ſtrict watch over ourſelves, to live in fear, and to ſtrive for perfection. When they tell you to pray and invoke ſpirits, what do they mean? It is, at moſt, only to implore their mediation, to repreſent to the *Tien* the ſincerity of our reſpect, and the fervour of our deſires. To pretend, therefore, in any manner, that theſe prayers and theſe invocations, can remove our calamities, and avert misfortunes, while we loſe ſight of our duty, neglect to watch over our own conduct, live not in fear, and have not our hearts filled with reſpect towards the *Tien*, in order to [illegible] him is attempting to draw water from the ſtream, after having ſhut up its ſource; it is omitting the eſſential part, and attaching ourſelves to that which is neceſſary only. How can you hope by ſuch a conduct to obtain the accompliſhment of your deſires?

"Hear then again, what I think: I am clearly and fully perſuaded, that there is between Tien and man, a reciprocal union, and a perfect correſpondence. It is for your inſtruction, O ye great officers, it is for you that I have not diſdained to take up my pen, and to explain my thoughts in the cleareſt manner I could in order that you may conform yourſelves to the ſentiments which I have expreſſed, this is the only cauſe of the preſent inſtructions."

The preſent emperor, who ſucceeded Yontching in 1736, holds the ſame ſentiments; and thus this doctrine of the exiſtence and attributes of the ſupreme being, and the worſhip and homage due to him, has ſubſiſted in China without change, during a long ſeries of ages.

ALBANY, October 9.

COMMUNICATION.

"*At a ball lately held in the vicinity of this city, there were dancing on the floor at one time, beſides nine other perſons:*

1 Grand-mother, with 2 grand-daughters,
1 Mother, with 1 daughter,
1 Father and one mother, with 2 daughters,
1 Step mother, with one ſtep ſon,
1 Mother-in-law, with one ſon-in-law,
1 Step ſiſter, with one ſtep brother,
1 Huſband, with one wife,
2 ſiſters, and but five Perſons."

BALTIMORE, October 13.

The following was politely ſent us by captain Etheridge, of the ſnow Olive Branch, who arrived from Aux-Cayes on the 4th inſtant, at North-Point.

September 9th, we left at Aux-Cayes in company with the brig Swallow, of New-York, and brig Friendſhip, of Boſton, captain Cutter. Saw nothing until the morning of the 15th, when we were ſpoken by an Engliſh tender from Port-au-Prince and bound for the Mole—with politeneſs enquired from, and wiſh us a good paſſage. Same day, at 5 P. M. being between the Mole and Cuba, obſerved two ſmall boats (ſchooner-rigged) making towards us with all poſſible ſpeed, but night coming on, and an Engliſh frigate heaving in ſight a little to windward of the Platform, they gave up the chace and dropped to leeward of us—ſaw nothing more of them that night.—Next morning, 16th, we had got a good way to windward of the Mole; at 6 A. M. little or no wind, we obſerved two ſmall boats, ſuppoſing them to be the ſame we had ſeen the preceding night; at 8, we diſcerned them to be French row-barges, and rowing for us, being becalmed; at 11, boarded us. Theſe barges had a great many ſwivels mounted, and between 40 and 50 armed men between the two—ſwore we were from an Engliſh port, and directly took poſſeſſion of the veſſel; they then demanded all my papers, which were immediately delivered them; on their examining the papers, they ſaid we were from Aux-Cayes; they made ſeveral attempts to get them all deſtroyed, but by the exertions of Mr. M'Intoſh, the ſupercargo, myſelf, and a gentleman paſſenger, were prevented, and prevailed on to return them to me; at the ſame time promiſing that they ſhould be kept ſafe, and delivered up to the officers of the admiralty, whenever we ſhould arrive at the port they intend taking us to. In one of the barges they had two American ſailors, whom they took out of the ſloop George, of Norfolk, which ſloop they ſent that morning into Gonaives, for condemnation, with a brig belonging to Philadelphia, name unknown. To thoſe two ſailors they offered 20 johannes each, if they would ſay they ſaw us in an Engliſh port. They alſo attempted to bribe all the people of the Olive Branch; and to the gentleman paſſenger on board, they offered 1600 dollars, to mention that we were from an Engliſh port. Finding our cargo valuable, they again demanded all the ſhip's papers, which were politely refuſed them by Mr. M'Intoſh and myſelf; telling them at the ſame time, that the different adminiſtrations of St. Domingo, not ſatisfied with taking our cargoes, had granted commiſſions to every claſs of citizens, to plunder our veſſels and interrupt our commerce on the high ſeas, and that the ſhip's papers were on the only weapons our good government permitted us to carry, for the defence of our veſſels and cargoes againſt *our good and faithful allies the French*—but that, however, the papers were ready, and would be produced at the requeſt of the officers of the admiralty at the port they meant to carry us to (a port in Cuba, called Barracoa). After detaining us all that day, and taking us out of courſe, they plundered the cabin of every thing that was valuable; taking with them a teleſcope of mine, which coſt me ten guineas in England; all our wine and other liquors, and almoſt all our proviſions. After ſome conſultation they concluded, that ſince the papers were not deſtroyed, they could make nothing of us, by taking us either to a French or Spaniſh port, they left us, ſaying "*go about your buſineſs, you American raſcals!*" One of the aforementioned American ſailors they put on board of us—both of whom had been

compelled to row after us in the barge all the morning. These are facts, which, if necessary, can be attested by all that were on board, belonging to the Olive-Branch.

POWERS ETHERIDGE.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, October 17.

GRATITUDE TO PATRIOTISM.

Yesterday the citizens of New-York exhibited a splendid proof of attachment to the federal government, by their honorable reception of the President of the United States.

Agreeable to previous arrangements, captain Lovell and Lamb's troops of horse, proceeded early in the morning to Haerlem-bridge, where they met the President, and escorted him to town.

On their approach, the several uniformed corps formed at the Bull's Head tavern, and joining the procession, moved forward in the following order :—

Captain Lovell's troop of horse—captain Lamb's do.—captain Duryee's company of grenadiers—New-York Rangers, commanded by lieutenant Laight—band of music—captain Ardent's Independent Rangers—captain Hulett's New-York Volunteers—captains Richardson and Wolfe's companies of infantry—military officers on horseback—the PRESIDENT in his coach and four, attended by a detachment of the cavalry—citizens in carriages and on horse-back.

The route was from the Bull's Head thro' Bowery-lane, Chatham-street, Broadway, Beaver-street, into Broad-street—The military advanced up to Garden-street, wheeled, and formed a line from Mr. Avery's hotel to Beaver-street—The President then left his coach, and walked, uncovered, to his lodgings at Mr. Avery's, accompanied by generals Morris and Hughes, and a number of other gentlemen of distinction.

While the procession was moving down Broadway, the bells of Trinity church commenced ringing—A federal salute was fired by captain Ten Eyck's company of artillery from the Battery, and another by the garrison in Governor's Island fort. The British frigate Thisbe fired a royal salute, a mark of attention on the part of captain Hardy, which reflects great honor on his character as an officer and gentleman.

It is but justice to say, that the whole business was conducted by the military in the most proper manner; and that their good order, soldierly appearance and behaviour, and the promptitude and correctness with which they performed the various evolutions, did them much credit.

The croud of citizens which attended, was immense. All appeared equally anxious to behold the First Magistrate of a FREE PEOPLE; and by repeated shouts, announced the general satisfaction with one of their most early, zealous, tried friends, whose past services are too great, too deeply impressed, ever to be forgotten by the existing generation, or obliterated from the faithful records of the American revolution.

Communication.

COME TO OUR BOSOMS ADAMS!

in them wilt thou find the holy fire of gratitude which thy patriotic virtues have kindled!—Come and warm thy blood, rendered cold by age and toilsome services for thy country!——New-York stands foremost in an ardent attachment to our federal government; and whatever the billingsgate vociferation of a few noisy demagogues may say to the contrary, we warmly approve of your unamphibious and decided speech at the opening of the extra session of Congress; as mildly but firmly expressing, in a dignified manner, the just feelings of indignation which the piratical conduct of the banditti of the French nation had excited in the breast of every true American. What a transporting sight did not yesterday afford to every mind not biassed by a criminal predilection to foreign nations in preference to our own! To see men of all ranks—of every religious persuasion—of different nations, joining in ONE CHORUS OF APPROBATION to the Chief Magistrate of the Union. Amidst the various sources from whence the President received shouts of applause, none was more unexpected and pleasing than the huzzaing and clapping of hands from the prisoners, who were on the top of the jail. All was joy and exultation from one end of the city to the other—bells ringing—guns firing—huzzaing and clapping of hands—Even many honest patriots who were supposed inimical to our federal government, and more attached to France than their own country, to their honour be it spoken, lost sight of their supposed criminal prejudices, and joined in effusions of gratitude towards the man who, in so many trials abroad and at home, has deserved well of his country. But while we feel an exquisite satisfaction in making honorable mention of many men of this city whom it was not expected would join even at this critical moment in any measures of exulting approbation in the reception of a man who had spoken in such just terms of patriotic indignation against the French nation for the insult and injuries offered towards our citizens, still there were a few green-eyed monsters who could not conceal their inward tortures at seeing the universal enthusiasm which pervaded all ranks of people on the entry of the virtuous and patriotic Adams into this city. How happy is it for America, that we still have a President who dares speak sentiments of independence, and complain of injuries done us, *even by the French Republic*—What a different language would have been held forth by Mr. Jefferson, had he been President! We should, my independent countrymen, have kissed the rod that scourged us—have "licked the hand just raised to shed our blood."

☞ The committee of arrangements give notice, that the President has mentioned Wednesday next as the day on which it will be agreeable to him to accept of the entertainment intended for him by the citizens of this place. The dinner therefore will be provided on that day, at the City Assembly-room, Broad-way, at 4 o'clock.

Such of the citizens as would yet wish to subscribe, will please to leave their names with one of the committee.

Committee of Arrangements.

Cornelius Ray, Nicholas Fish,
James Farquhar, Jacob Morton.
Ebenezer Stevens,

October 17.

We understand the President of the United States intends honouring John-street Theatre with his presence this evening, and that the stage-box is engaged for his reception.

The honorable reception of Mr. Bount in Knoxville, is a proof that his projects have either met with the approbation of his neighbors, or at least have not been considered as criminal. Indeed many of them are doubtless his accomplices.

Extract of a letter dated Fort Schuyler, Oct. 3.

"*I have now the pleasure to inform you, that yesterday the canal was opened, and that every part of the work completely answered its intended purpose. One empty batteau (carrying the Flag of the United States) and three loaded ones, ascended through the lock from the Mohawk into the canal, passed along the same, and descended through the lock into Wood Creek, (a distance exceeding two miles) in little more than 40 minutes. I believe the average passage will never exceed one hour: what the detention formerly was, I need not inform you. The supplying and discharging weirs fully answer my expectations; by their means the canal may at any time be filled or emptied in a few hours.—Each weir contains five paddles, three feet in length & two & an half in height, two of these are sufficient to fill Wood Creek with as much as is requisite for loaded boats navigating therein.*

WARREN, October 7.

"*London, July 31, 1797.*

"Messrs. Simon and Rufus Burr,
Warren, R. I.

"I have the pleasure of informing you, that on Saturday last I received the amount of the award in your favor, in case of the Betsey, Burr, from the British government—for which you will please to draw on the per conveyance. The account will stand thus:

Award,	£.	446 19	6
Interest from April 15, '94, to July 1, '97, at 5 per cent.		71 14	1
		518 13	7
Cost of suit,		14 4	10
Balance due sterling,		504 8	9

[5041. 8s. 9d. ster. equal to 2241 dol. 64 cts.]

"It is necessary that your drafts should be accompanied by letters of advice. I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL BAYARD."

BALTIMORE, Oct. 16.

BOARD of HEALTH.

BURIALS

In the west part of Baltimore, heretofore called the town—for the last twenty-four hours—ending this morning at sun-rise:

1 Adult, 1 Child.

Burials in the east part, called Fell's Point, &c. including the Potter's Field:

4 Adults, 3 Children.

(Signed) Joseph Townsend, clerk.

October 13.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 18.

CITY HOSPITAL REPORT,

From 17th to 18th Oct. in the morning.

Admitted, since last report,

Henry Pitcher—Lombard-street, between 5th and Chesnut-streets
Charles Harkins—3d street, 2 doors from German street
Margeret Hensey—Vernon street

Discharged, since last report,

Susanna Monks—admitted	7th	ultimo
Susanna Brown	19th	
Charlotte Brown	22d	
Catharine Gallagher	24th	
Sarah Robinson	6th	instant
Hannah Jamison	4th	
James York	15th	
Margaret Grosscup	29th	ultimo
Ledy Carney	29th	

Died since last Report.

	how long ill previous to admittance.
James Fairchild, (48 hours)	5 days.

Remaining last report		46
Admitted since		3
		49
Discharged	9	
Died	1	10
Remain in Hospital. Convalescent	11	
Sick	28	39

Four of whom are dangerous.

In erred since last report.

From city and suburbs	8
Hospital	1
Total	9

STEPHEN GIRARD.
(Signed) CALEB LOWNES.
JOHN CONNELLY.

Published by order of the Board,
WM. MONTGOMERY,
Chairman pro tem.

Married, on Sunday evening last, at Auburn, near Trenton, by the Rev. Mr. Hunter, ALEXANDER CUTHBERT, Esq. eldest son of the Hon. Capt. James Cuthbert, of Berthier in Canada, to Miss SUSAN STOCKTON, daughter of the Hon. Richard Stockton, Esq. late of Morven, New-Jersey.

DIED]—On Saturday last, near Darby, captain BENJAMIN LOXLEY, of this City.

Interments during the last 24 hours, ending this day at 12 o'clock,—Seventeen.

Deaths on the 18th October, 1793—fifty-nine.

Interments since our last Reports, as collected for this Gazette, from the Sextons of the different Burying grounds.

	Adults.	Children.
Quakers	2	0
Free Quakers'	0	0
German Lutheran	0	0
German Calvanists	0	1
First Presbyterian	0	0
Second Presbyterian	0	1
Third Presbyterian	2	0
Scots Presbyterian	0	0
Associate Church	0	0
St. Mary's Church	0	0
Trinity	0	0
Swedes	1	0
Jews	0	0
Potter's Field	0	0
Moravians	0	0
Baptists	0	0
Methodists	0	0
Universalists	0	0
Kensington	0	0
Coates's	0	0
City Hospital	9	0
Christ Church	0	0
St. Peter's	1	0
St. Paul's	0	0
Total	15	2

BUCKS COUNTY RETURN—1797.

SENATORS.

John Shoemaker	1506
Joseph M'Clellan	686
Lindsay Coats	435

REPRESENTATIVES.

Ralph Stover	2428
Isaac Vanhorne	2294
*Isaac Watson	1456
Theophilus Foulke	1289
Israel Lanaster	1278
Gilbert Rodman	1055
William Buckman	640

SHERIFFS.

Daniel Thomas	1115
Phinehas Paxton	1003
John Parker	943

CORONER—Cephas Childs.

COMMISSIONER—Samuel Gillingham.

* *New member.*

OF PEACE.

The present is a moment of anxious expectation. On the issue of the negotiation between Great-Britain and France, various interests, public and private, are suspended. Tho some are of opinion, that peace between those powers will operate against the United States, as it will leave France at liberty to chastise, or bring us to her feet, we are of opinion that our embarrassments cannot be encreased by the event of peace. The commercial interests of Great-Britain, are essentially blended with those of the United States, and it is not possible that she could consent to a sacrifice so important, in making a voluntary peace; and France knows that any other peace must be delusive and momentary.

The interests of the United States, so far, therefore, as those of Great-Britain are involved with them, will be considered, and preserved in a peace; and, this idea extends to those interests in a degree beyond calculation. Some persons have asserted that Great-Britain is at so low an ebb that she must make peace, and that France will so far dictate the terms, as not to permit the United States to be mentioned in the treaty. It is admitted that France can continue the war so long as internal peace can be maintained. The war now supports itself wherever it is extended. The public burthens are not encreased by it, but probably diminished. It may be queried whether the public burthens have not been augmented by the approaches of the armies to France. The war can therefore without doubt be continued on the part of France—England also can continue it. The dissolution of her continental connexions operates to enhance her resources for action on that element where she is paramount. France cannot flourish by war. A state of hostility is unfriendly to the great change which has taken place. It renders all attempts to reduce the new system to practice so as to produce a favorable contrast between the present and the past impracticable. The mass of mankind reason from their feelings; and blessings in reserve, are never appreciated, while present evils are always the worst that were ever endured.

The war must therefore come to an end, and that speedily. France can never expect to be able to make better terms; she negotiates on the pinnacle of victory—if the golden opportunity is lost, it may never return, and the day when the blessings of freedom can be enjoyed in France, must be indefinitely postponed; the consequences are more easily conceived than described. The great obstacles in the way of peace are the former Dutch possessions in the East Indies. Britain is strenuous to retain them, but either power will cast them off, rather than break off the negotiation. A third attempt to negotiate will be considered impossible; the present must therefore succeed.

The Jacobins, to prove how completely they resemble their father, the devil, pronounce the sentence of condemnation, where Deity acquits.

Mr. Hamilton's pamphlet, so far as it contains a confession, is particularly odious to the Jacobins—Such an example is a mirror they cannot face.

Clodius accusat mœchos is a strong phrase of Juvenal's to express the absurdity of that man, who, guilty himself, criminates his neighbor. When a trio of Boston demos undertake to revile Col. Hamilton, because he was seduced by Mrs. Reynolds, he might exclaim, "gentlemen, it is extremely curious that an intrigue should be blamed by whoremongers, adulterers, and even this publican."

Walpole pap.

☞ *No news-papers were received from the Eastward of New-York by this day's mail—No Boston papers have come to hand since Monday last.*

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

Arrived at New-York.	*Days.*	
Ship Citizen, Wheaton,	Lisbon	59
Schr. Nancy, Taylor,	Aux Cayes	

Just Published, and now Selling,

By BENJAMIN DAVIES,

At his BOOK-STORE, No 68, High-Street,

The AMERICAN REPOSITORY

AND

ANNUAL REGISTER for the UNITED STATES

FOR THE YEAR 1798:

Containing complete and correct lists of the Executive, Legislative and Judiciary

DEPARTMENTS OF GOVERNMENT,

And a variety of useful tables, necessary to be known in every State of the Union.

Embellished with two handsome Engravings,

One of which is depictive of a melancholy scene that occurred during the American war.

Oct. 18.

From the (N. Y.) TIME PIECE.

DOCTOR CALDWELL of Philadelphia, in publicly announcing his intention to discontinue his subscription to Porcupine's Gazette, appears assiduous to obviate any conjectures which might thereby arise of his favouring republican principles. He declares himself a zealous friend to the measures of the late and present administration; and that at the commencement of this most obnoxious gazette, it was, in his opinion, (in which, as well as the opinion now entertained of it, all men of *sense* and *refinement*, he says, will concur with him) "a work of great public utility, a repository of useful facts, of valuable principles, and acute and ingenious speculations, good sense forming, the body, and energy and correctness of stile the dress"—that on account of its recent change from useful and judicious satire, to low vulgarity and abuse, producing, in the present calamitous crisis, mischiefs never to be atoned for by any *possible* future services of the Editor, he has deemed it incumbent on him no longer to encourage its circulation, and professes himself ready, whenever Mr. Porcupine's account against him shall be exhibited, to *discharge the same at sight*. Most of this Editor's subscribers, he observes, are "men of considerable acquisitions in science, of high refinement in literature, judges of sentiment, judges of style, judges of *every thing* embraced in the extensive region of taste."—He therefore presumes to condemn him, in his public capacity, for his notorious *want of delicacy* in not accommodating his paper to the taste of his readers. Much fault is found with his numerous quotations from the *True Briton*, a paper, the conductors of which he deems below contempt, notwithstanding they advocate those principles of *order and sound policy* which he wishes to preserve their ascendancy in Britain.

If the Doctor has been commissioned by the subscribers at large to convey these wholesome lessons of authority to Mr. Porcupine's ear, it might not have been amiss explicitly to have said so; if not, it may well be conceived that all he had to do was to withdraw his own name at discretion, and leave other subscribers (particularly those who are men of *taste* and *science*) to follow their own inclinations. If Mr. Porcupine chuses to offend them all, himself, and not the Dr. will be the sufferer. A friendly hint on this score (though a liberty which some men of *delicacy* would hesitate to assume) might possibly have been well received if well meant; but for the doctor, without authority, to take upon him the office of *dictator general* is aristocracy with a vengeance; he might have spared himself his extraordinary pains to repel suspicions of Jacobinism after this specimen of an opposite temper. When Mr. Porcupine wishes for advice in *his own* profession, he doubtless knows *to whom* he is to apply for it: unsolicited counsel would not, however, appear to less advantage in a less dictatorial garb.

But what can have rendered two avowed aristocrats so inimical to each other? Appearances seem to indicate that the Doctor's principles extend further than those of his late colleague. Porcupine is friendly only to *political* monopoly; but *medical* monopoly (which with the Dr. is equally sacred) has not yet, it seems, been adopted as a part of his creed. Porcupine, though a *medico-layman* or *swine* (the Dr. will furnish a suitable term) has ventured publickly to give an opinion on a medical subject: He has *for once* questioned the propriety of *blood-letting*, and this is held up as a crime *never* to be expiated. If the one has no right to hazard an opinion for the good of his fellow creatures on a *medical* subject, what right has the other, for the benefit of his fellow subscribers, to interfere in *news-paper* or *political* subjects? Neither of them lay claim to infallibility; neighbour's fare therefore must reasonably be expected. Porcupine has not professed any knowledge of medicine; his opinions therefore do not appear in disguise: patients of sound mind who compare them, when accompanied with reasons, with those of a Physician, will judge for themselves what weight to attach to each, and if the unsupported opinions of one illiterate person be preferred to those of a body of the faculty, it is an evil for which the afflicted may demand pity, but for which the honest enquirer cannot deserve censure. Admitting Mr. Porcupine's motives to the benevolent, and the contrary ought not lightly to be presumed, is he not to be commended for his endeavours to prevent the continuation of what he really believes to be mischievous and fatal? would he not be criminally remiss in with-holding them? When his opinions shall have been experimentally proved to be erroneous, all men *liable to be attacked* with the prevailing disorder will be gainers by the discovery, and will become converts to bleeding when experience shall warrant its utility.

Dr. Caldwell contends that neglect in using the lancet, or using it with too sparing a hand, in the early stages of this disease, is proved to be fatal by the frequent and copious hemorrhages which in this case, and not otherwise, nature too often ineffectually throws out for the patient's relief, owing to obstructions, the removal of which has been too long delayed. Porcupine's *infamous and criminal* paragraphs against the practice, he observes, have, *to his own knowledge* destroyed the lives of some citizens three instances are adduced where patients, now dead, have refused to undergo the operation, merely from the reading of them; and to this refusal, under the otherwise favourable symptoms of their complaints, he attributes their death; every other practicable means for their recovery having been *carefully* and *anxiously* tried. So long as the doctor's premises can be maintained, his conclusions are natural and necessary, but it must be admitted on the other hand that those who advocate a contrary practice, would in the cases mentioned, infer that bleeding would have accelerated the patient's dissolution. Because the Dr. thinks proper to charge their death to Porcupine, whom he scruples not to accuse of criminal intention, he seems to take it for granted that the latter must cut his throat in remorse for his crime, and that this without further examination will effectually place the system he advocates upon a firm and durable foundation. What motive can Mr. Porcupine be supposed to have for wantonly sporting with the lives of his fellows? Their deaths can in no wise benefit him: If he does not continue to recommend a measure after experience shall have proved it to be injurious, a caution to refrain from a practice the good effects of which have, till lately, been questionable even among the faculty (a mere *negative* provision) is certainly less blameable than some *positive* experiments which have been made by physicians upon patients labouring under a new disorder. "Let the *Devil* have his due;" though Mr. Porcupine may aim at the destruction of our *liberties*, yet this has no connection with an attack upon our lives.

A REPUBLICAN.

From the (New-York) Commercial Gazette.

Among all the writers on the plague which has ravaged our sea-ports for some years past, none appears to have noticed the method of cure prescribed by Moses, in the 16th chapter of Numbers. A plague broke out in the camp of Israel; which was then in a country extremely subject, as it is still, to the yellow fever, or plague. The people were alarmed, and murmured against Moses and Aaron. [For the *people* were grumblers then, as they are now, and laid every evil, moral and physical, to their rulers. Indeed this plague happened just after those jacobinical fellows, Korah, Dathan and Abiram, had been preaching liberty and equality, and had been swallowed up alive.]

When Moses discovered the yellow fever among the Israelites, he directed Aaron "to take a censer and put fire therein, and put on incense—and go to the congregation and make an atonement." Aaron did so, and "he stood between the dead and the living, and the plague was stayed."

On first reading this, one would be ready to call it a miraculous interposition of Providence. But why should we resort to such a construction of the passage? The censer was filled with incense burning. Now if we suppose a single censer only to be used, we cannot suppose the power of it, either by agitating the air or diffusing a wholesome perfume, to be equal to the effect mentioned, viz. staying a plague that had carried off fourteen thousand. But is it not probable that vast numbers of censers were used, tho' the high priest and his censer are alone mentioned? In the passage which relates to the affair of Korah, great numbers are mentioned, and it is well known how much they were used in the Jewish sacrifices.

Combining a little philosophy with the historical account of that plague, we may suppose that Aaron separated the sick and dead from the well, into a distant part of the camp, and that he employed burning censers to agitate and purify the air.

It is well known that fire creates a circulation of air; and though it has been asserted, that it is hurtful to kindle fires in infected places, because they destroy the respirable qualities of the air, yet this is not true, unless in tight vessels. It is true that flame destroys air; but it is only that which comes in contact with it—and this very circumstance is favorable, for by rendering that portion in contact with it *lighter*, it rises, and the air below rushes in to fill up the deserted place. In this way fire creates perpetual circulation or action.

Now by a law of fluids, action is necessary to keep them pure, that is, all the ingredients which compose them combined. By stagnation, water and air lose their purity—the parts separate and become unwholesome. Stagnant water becomes thick and offensive; but we are told, that impure and putrid water at sea, is cleansed and rendered perfectly fit for use, by agitation of the vessel, or by being poured from one cask to another.

In the same manner air may be mixed and purified by action. Fire creates action, and should a city, during a plague, be kept open, and every householder be compelled to keep two or three fires, it is extremely probable that it would have a great effect in purifying the atmosphere, and arresting the power of its contagious influence.

It is not improbable that the aromatics consumed in the Jewish censers, might be useful in correcting the state of the air.—But the chief effect was probably produced by the action given to the air by the fire and the motion of the censers.

It is desirable that we should avail ourselves of all the scraps of useful knowledge to be collected from ancient history, as well as modern experiments. Whatever we may think of that old book, the bible, there is a vast fund of useful facts in the Levitical laws; and particularly useful for a people in hot countries. All the washings and purifications, directed by Moses, had their use; and we, when we grow wise enough not to despise antiquity, shall revive the practice of many of the laws of Moses.

The Israelites, by obeying the regulations of Moses, escaped the diseases of the climate—But the modern inhabitants of Egypt, by neglecting the same salutary rules, perish with the plague by thousands and millions. And so shall we in America, unless we change our habits of living, and our mode of building cities.

WALKER & KENNEDY,

No. 73, South Front Street,

HAVE FOR SALE,

100 Hogsheads of prime Georgia Tobacco,

ALSO,

50 Pipes of Bourdeaux Brandy,
10 Pipes of old Port Wine.

Oct. 17. tawtf.

THE MAYOR'S OFFICE

IS KEPT, FOR THE PRESENT, AT THE CITY HALL.

Sept 8.

Imported in the ship MANCHESTER,
BENJAMIN SHEWELL, Master,
From Bourdeaux, and for sale by the subscriber,
No. 11, Walnut Street.

Bourdeaux Brandy
Irish market claret in cases } Entitled to
Medoc wine, in do. } Drawback.
Sauterne, do. do. }

Thomas Murgatroyd.

WHO HAS FOR SALE.

Sherry Wine in pipes and quarter casks
Rota do. do.
Pimento in bags
4000 bushels Liverpool salt.
Aug. 24. tut&stf.

To be sold at Public Vendue,

To the highest bidder, at the house of Mr. William Evans, the sign of the Indian Queen, in the city of Baltimore, on the 25th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

About seven thousand acres of land, the property of William Bell, of Philadelphia, lying between Reister's-town and Westminster, commonly called Little Winchester, (the turnpike road runs through a considerable part of these lands) the tract begins about 17 miles from Baltimore, within a few hundred yards of said Reister's-town, and extends to the distance of about twenty-three miles from Baltimore, and lies on the main falls of Patapsico river, from three to four miles thereon. Will be sold in tracts of one hundred and fifty to three hundred acre. There is a large proportion of meadow and wood land on each tract, some of them highly improved, with excellent buildings and fine grass.

ALSO

A tract of seven hundred acres of land, called Clover Farms, within five miles of Bladensburg, esteemed very good for Grass. Richard Ponsonby, of Bladensburgh, will shew this land to any person inclined to purchase.

ALSO,

A tract of land of about three hundred and thirty acres, within about two miles and a half of the President's house in the Federal City. It is nearly all wood land, and a fine high prospect, from which may be seen the city of Washington, Bladensburgh, Alexandria and a part of George-town, and many miles down the Potomac river. Mr. Richard Ponsonby, of Bladensburg, will also shew this land.

A liberal credit will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

May 8 w3m

Just Received,

From Batavia (via Providence)
A few Boxes of Spices, consisting of
Nutmegs, Cloves and mace
For sale by
WILLINGS & FRANCIS,
Penn street.
may 30 dtf

Davis's Law Book Store,

No. 319, High-Street.

GEORGE DAVIS,

BEING busied for some time past in preparations for removing into his present house, has been under the necessity of postponing until this day informing the gentlemen of the Bar generally thro' the United States, that his spring importation of law books is now arranged and ready for sale, on terms that he trusts will entitle him to the like preference he has experienced for several years past.

Catalogues, combining the most varied collection ever imported into this country, are printed and will be delivered on application.

June 27. 2aw 6w

City Commissioners' Office,

June 22, 1797.

IN pursuance of an ordinance from the select and common councils, passed the 22d day of May last, appointing the city commissioners, and prescribing their duties, section 9th,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the city is divided into five districts, each to be under the superintendance of one of the city commissioners, who is to be individually responsible for the cleanliness of the same, and are as follow.

District No. 1. From the south side of Cedar-street, to the north side of Spruce-street, under the superintendence of Nathan Boys.

2. From the north side of Spruce-street, to the north side of Walnut-street, under the superintendence of Hugh Roberts.

3. From the north side of Walnut to the south side of High-street, under the superintendence of Joseph Claypoole.

4. From the north side of High-street, to the north side of Mulberry street, under the superintendence of William Moulder.

5. From the north side of Mulberry-street to the north side of Vine-street, under the superintendence of Nicholas Hicks.

The cleaning of High-street to be in common.

☞ A stated meeting of the city commissioners is held at the Old Court House, in High-street, every Tuesday evening at 5 o'clock

July 14. eotm

Stands for Draymen, &c.

In pursuance of an Ordinance from the Select and Common Councils, bearing date the 22d day of April, 1797, providing for the appointment of City Commissioners, &c. Sect. the 15th.

THE following places are fixed upon by the said City Commissioners for Stands for Draymen and their Horses.

In Vine-street, eastward of Front-street, on both sides.

Sassafras, High, Chesnut and Walnut-streets, eastward of Front-street, on the north side only.

Mulberry-street, south side from Front to Third-street.

Front-street, east side from Vine-street to Elfrith's alley.

Front-street, from opposite to Black Horse alley to Hamilton's stores, east side.

Water-street, west side from the north end of Stomper's or Moore's stores to Pine-street.

Penn-street from Pine to Cedar-street, west side.

Drawbridge, north side, east of Front-street.

Spruce, Pine and South streets, east of Front street, south side.

Dock-street, between Walnut-street and the flag stone crossings, east side, opposite George Orkley's.

Second-street, between Sassafras and Vine streets, west side.

Fifth-street, east side from Chesnut to Mulberry streets.

Sassafras-street, from Third to Fourth-street, east side.

No dray or horse to stand within ten feet of any pump.

STANDS FOR HACKNEY COACHES.

Pine-street, north side from Fourth to Fifth streets.

Fifth-street, between Chesnut and Walnut streets, west.

Branch-street, north side, between Third and Fourth streets.

July 14. mw&fim

A Literary Treat.

Just published, handsomely printed on writing paper, price 1 dollar,

A new edition of that popular and entertaining work, entitled

THE FORESTERS, an American Tale; being a sequel to the history of John Bull, the Clothier—In a series of letters to a friend, with the addition of two letters, alluding to recent political transactions in America.

The following extract from the Clavis Allegorica, shews the principal characters that are introduced:

John Bull, the Kingdom of England
His Mother, the Church of England
His Wife, the Parliament
His Sister Peg, the Church of Scotland
His Brother Patrick, Ireland
Lewis, the Kingdom of France
His Mistress, the Old Constitution
His new Wife, the National Representation
Lord Strut, the Kingdom of Spain
Nicholas Frog, the Dutch Republic
The Franks, the French Republic
The Foresters, the United States of America
Robert Lumber, New-Hampshire
John Codline, Massachusetts
Humphrey Plowshare, Connecticut
Roger Carrier, Rhode Island
Peter Bull Frog, New-York
Julius Cæsar, New-Jersey
William Broadbrim, Pennsylvania
Cassimar, Delaware
Walter Pipewood, Virginia
His Grandson, George Washington
Peter Pitch, North Carolina
Charles Indigo, South Carolina
George Trusty, Georgia
Ethan Greenwood, Vermont
Hunter Longknife, Kentucky
Black Cattle, Negro Slaves
Rats, Speculators
Mother Carey's Chickens, Jacobins

☞ This popular and entertaining satirical history of America is attributed to the Rev. Dr. BELKNAP. It has a great share of originality and abounds with genuine humour. It is continued down to the present time, and characterises those late political transactions which have caused so much uneasiness in America.

Sold by H. and P. RICE, Bookseller, No. 16, South Second Street, and No. 50, Market street.

June 26. §

LAW BOOKS,

Latest London and Dublin Editions.

H. & P. RICE, Booksellers,

No. 16, South Second, and No. 50, Market street,

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from London and Dublin, their spring importation, consisting of a variety of the latest and most approved Law Books, which, added to those already on hand, forms the most extensive collection ever offered for sale in this country. They therefore beg leave to notice, that from the nature of their connections in Dublin, they are enabled to sell Irish editions (as they have hitherto done) at the very lowest prices. The following are among the latest publications.

Vesey, jun'r's Reports in Chancery, 2 vols. Peake's Cases at Nisi Prius; Ridgeway's Reports in the time of Lord Hardwicke; Floyer's Proctors Practice in the Ecclesiastical Courts; Barton's Treatise on a Suit in Equity; Tidd's Practice of the Court of King's Bench in Personal Actions, 2 parts complete; Ward's Law of Nations; Cruise on Uses; modern Reports, 12 vols. London edition.

H. and P. Rice expect to receive by the first arrival from New-York the 6th. vol. complete of Durnford and East's Reports, the 2d part of Gilbert's Law of Evidence by Loft, and a number of new publications.

June 26.

The History of Pennsylvania,

BY ROBERT PROUD,

IS now in the press, and will be published, with all convenient expedition, by ZECHARIAH POULSON, jun. No. 80, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia, where subscriptions will continue to be received, and at the Philadelphia Library, according to the printed proposals, until the work is ready for the subscribers.

July 18. 2awtf

The Partnership,

UNDER the firm of FREEMAN & Company, is dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having any demands against the said House are desired to render the same to T. B. Freeman; and those indebted to the House are desired to make payment to him—By whom business will in future be carried on, at his Store, No. 39, South Front-street.

August 7. eod4w

Richard and James Potter

HAVE removed their Counting House to No. 45, South Fifth-street.

August 2. w&s6t

Lancaster, Harrisburgh Carlisle, Shippensburg and Sunbury

STAGES.

THE public are requested to take notice, that the partnership which has for some time subsisted between Mathias Slough of Lancaster, and William Geer, is now dissolved: but, not as M. Slough insinuates to the public without just cause; as will more fully appear by a letter on the subject from M. Slough to W. Geer, dated the 29th December last, a recital of which is not now deemed necessary. Any gentleman who wishes to be more circumstantially informed of the merits of this business, by applying to W. Geer may have the perusal of M. Slough's letter, and then can be at full liberty to determine whether or not W. Geer is not perfectly justifiable in attaching himself to any other person in the prosecution of the Stage conveyance from Philadelphia to Shippensburg, or any other place.

Now from the liberal and generous support the public were pleased to confer on the first effort in this business, William Geer, in conjunction with Messrs. Reily, Weed and Witmer, is determined to prosecute and carry it on, with every care, attention and dispatch that a zeal to oblige the public can possibly exert.

The above company, who are amply provided with carriages, horses, and every appurtenance to render the passage safe and commodious, inform those who wish to patronize and encourage the undertaking, that they can take their seats at George Weed's, the sign of the White Horse, Market Street, Philadelphia, on every Monday and Friday, to proceed to Lancaster, Harrisburg, Carlisle and Shippensburg. The fare as hitherto established.

For the further accommodation of the public, a Stage will start every Wednesday from the house of Samuel Elder, in Harrisburg, arrive at Sunbury in Northumberland county, every Thursday, and return from thence and arrive at Harrisburg every Saturday, so that passengers destined for Lancaster or Philadelphia, may proceed on Mondays.

WILLIAM GEER.

Lancaster, Jan. 27, 1797.

N. B. This Line of Stages starts from the house of William Ferree, in Lancaster, on every Tuesday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, proceeding to the westward; and from the house of Mr. Samuel Elder in Harrisburg every Wednesday morning, on the same evening arrives at Patrick Cochran's in Shippensburg, and returns from thence on every Thursday: performing the same routine daily as in its tour from Philadelphia. mwf

---

Advertisement.

On the 20th of November next in Alexandria (being court day), will be exposed for sale one or more covering Jacks, and several young ones of different ages and sizes; all descended from Royal Gift (an imported Jack from Spain, upwards of 15 hands high) out of imported Jennies from Malta, full 14 hands high.

The terms of sale (or if not sold, of letting them for one or more seasons to cover) will then be made known: the payments may be made easy to the purchaser, bond and security being given for the amount, with interest.

At the same time and place, sundry Horses and Mares will be offered for sale. The latter having been to the Jacks, are probably with foal.

JAMES ANDERSON, Manager.

Mount-Vernon, 20th September, 1797. } 1aw4w

Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania.

THE Office will be kept until further notice at the School House in Germantown. The Company still retain the room in Chesnut, above Seventh street, where a person will attend to receive and give answers to applications, every day from 10 until 1 o'clock.

Sept 11. d3t2awtf

Thomas Armat and Son,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

INFORM their customers and the public, they have removed a part of their merchandize to Wilmington: Also, they have their store open in the city. At either place their friends can be supplied, and their orders carefully attended to.

By the Cumberland, from Hull, they have received a handsome assortment of articles, suitable to the approaching season; and expect to add to it by other fall ships.

Should the sickness prevail in the central part of the city, that branch of their business will be removed to Germantown.

☞ The communication by post is open and regular as usual.

Sept. 18. thtf

TO BE SOLD VERY CHEAP!

A Light WAGGON almost new, with a frame—and a pair of harness (English collars) has never been used—price 90 Dolls.

A Horse 16 hands high, seven years old—and a new chair, with a falling top and harness—320.

Enquire No. 331, Market-street

August 23. dtw

For sale or to be let on ground-rent,

A valuable Lot of Ground;

SITUATE on the north-east corner of Walnut and Fifth streets, fronting the State-House square. This lot is fifty-one feet front on Walnut street, and one hundred and thirteen feet and an half on Fifth street; there are at present two small two story brick houses, and a number of small tenements thereon.

Also, for Sale,

Two three story Brick Houses

With convenient stores, wharf, &c. situate on Water-street, between Mulberry and Sassafras streets, containing in front on Water street fifty-four feet, and continuing that breadth eastward ninety-five feet, then widening to the south thirteen feet six inches. These houses have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north side, and are a very desirable situation for a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occasion for storage of goods. This property will be sold on very reasonable terms for cash. For further information apply to the printer.

July 31. m&wtf

TO BE SOLD,

And possession given immediately,

A LARGE two story brick House, handsomely situated in Princeton. There are four rooms and a large entry on each floor, and five rooms in the garret, a range of back buildings 51 feet in length, and a piazza of 57 feet. There is a pump in the yard, an excellent kitchen garden, at the farther end of which are a carriage house and two stables, one of which is new, 44 feet long, with stalls in the two stables for 27 horses. The healthiness and pleasantness of its situation, and the number of genteel and agreeable families in and near the town, render it a desirable retreeat for a gentleman from the city. The commodiousness of the house, its central position, and the largeness of the stables, make it every way suitable for a tavern, for which it has always been considerd as a capital stand. Inquire on the premises, of

ISAAC SNOWDEN.

Princeton, Aug. 25. 29—d1w2awtf

City of Washington.

SCHEME

Of the Lottery, No. II,

For the Improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent dwelling-house		20,000 dollars,	
& cash		30,000, are	50,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	25,000	40,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	15,000	30,000
1 ditto	10,000 & cash	10,000	20,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 cash prize of			10,000
2 do.	5,000 each, are		10,000
10 do.	1,000		10,000
20 do.	500		10,000
100 do.	100		10,000
200 do.	50		10,000
400 do.	25		10,000
1,000 do.	20		20,000
15,000 do.	10		150,000
16,739 Prizes.			
33,261 Blanks.			
50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars,			400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

☞ Tickets may be had at the Bank of Colombia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry.

mwf

This Day Published,

And to be sold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Chesnut streets,

Price 3-8ths of a Dollar,

Observations on certain Documents

Contained in No. V and VI of

"The History of the United States for the year 1796,"

In which the CHARGE OF SPECULATION against

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,

Late SECRETARY of the TREASURY, is FULLY REFUTED.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

This publication presents a concise statement of the base means practised by the Jacobins of the United States to asperse the characters of those persons who are considered as hostile to their disorganizing schemes. It also contains the correspondence between Mr. Hamilton and Messrs. Monroe, Muhlenburgh and Venable, on the subject of the documents aforesaid, and a series of letters from James Reynolds and his wife to Mr. Hamilton, proving beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the connection between him and Reynolds, was the result of a daring conspiracy on the part of the latter and his associates to extort money.

☞ A discount of one third from the retail price will be made in favor of wholesale purchasers, for CASH. Orders to be addressed to Mr. YOUNG.

August 25.

No. 188.

District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

(L. S.) BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the twenty sixth day of July, in the twenty second year of the independence of the United States of America, JOHN FENNO, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:—

"Observations on certain documents contained "in No. V. and VI. of "The History of the United "States for the year 1796," in which the charge "of speculation, against Alexander Hamilton, late "Secretary of the Treasury, is fully refuted—"Written by himself."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entituled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL,

Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.

July 27. w4w

The Inhabitants of the District of Southwark,

ARE informed that a Conchee is provided, to be kept at the Constables' office, the north east corner of Front and Almond streets, where the friends of those sick persons who desire to be removed to the City Hospital, are requested to make application—Also, a Hearse will be kept in readiness for the removal of the dead.

JONATHAN PENROSE.

N. B.—The Poor, who wish to remove to the Tents on Schuylkill, may be furnished with orders by applying as above. *Aug. 29*

William Blackburn,

LOTTERY AND BROKER'S OFFICE

No. 64 south Second-street.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. II, which commenced drawing the 29th May, FOR SALE. The price of tickets will rise in proportion as the drawing advances, particularly on account of the five first drawn tickets, prizes of four thousand dollars each, on the last day of drawing.

Check Books kept for examination and registering, in the Canal, No. 2, City of Washington, No. 2, and Paterson Lotteries.

Also, tickets for sale in the Schuylkill bridge and Perkiomen Bridge lotteries, which will begin drawing in the course of the summer.

The business of a Broker in all kinds of Stock, Bills, Notes, Lands, &c. &c. transacted with the utmost attention.

June 2 tu&f

Erskine's View of the War.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By ROBERT CAMPBELL & Co.

No. 40 South Second street,

[Price 31 Cents]

A View of the Causes and Consequences of the present War with France.

By the Honorable THOMAS ERSKINE.

May 15 §

STATE TRIALS.

Sold by W. YOUNG, Bookseller, No. 52, South Second-street,

The Pennsylvania State Trials,

CONtaining the impeachment, trial, and acquittal of Francis Hopkinson, Judge of the Court of Admiralty, and John Nicholson, Comptroller General—In one large 8 vo. vol. Price, in boards, 3 dollars.

W. YOUNG has for sale, a general assortment of Books. Also, Stationary, retail and by the package, well assorted, and entitled to the drawback if exported. July 7—

For Sale,

That well known place, called VANDEGRIFT'S FERRY,

ON Neshaminy creek, 13 miles from Philadelphia, on the New York post road, containing 74 acres and 94 perches. Upon the premises are a large two story stone house occupied as a tavern, and a good one story stone kitchen, a large frame stable with a good threshing floor, and some out buildings—also a well of good water, and an excellent ice House. On this place is a most elegant situation for a gentleman's seat, commanding a view of the Neshaminy to its junction with the Delaware, and thence across to the Jersey shore. It has the privilege of one half the toll received from the bridge.

For terms apply to the Subscriber,

MORDECAI LEWIS.

May 24. 3tawtf.

COLUMBIA HOUSE

Boarding School for young Ladies.

MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleasure and respect, returns her sincere acknowledgement for the liberal encouragement she has received during four years residence in Philadelphia; and assures her friends and the public, so far from intending to decline her school, she has made a superior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her scholars.—Every branch of useful and polite education is particularly attended to by Mrs. Groombridge and masters excelling in their respective professions.

Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.

June 5th, 1797. §1mstf

The situation is perfectly healthy; and made more agreeable by an extensive garden and lot of ground adjoining the house.

Just Published,

And to be had of Messrs. Dobson, Campbell, Rice, Cary, and the other pricipal Booksellers in the city, price one dollar, twenty-five cents, in boards,

New Views of the Origin of the Tribes and Nations of America.

By BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, M. D.

June 20. *6t

Ross & Simson,

—HAVE FOR SALE—

Excellent Coffee in { Hogsheads, Tierces, and Barrels.

A small parcel of nice cocoa in bags
A few puncheons Jamaica spirits, fourth proof
Superior Teneriffee wine, old and in Madeira pipes
An invoice of jewellery and hosiery to be sold by the package
A few hampers of best English cheese.

July 27. 2dtf.

The Subscriber has for Sale,

A large assortment of India Muslins, coarse and fine
India Calicoes
Sooty Romalls
Blue Cloths and Checks
Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Blue red and Gilli Handkerchiefs
An invoice of Irish Linens and Sheetings, well assorted
A box of Diapers
Silk Umbrellas
Two boxes of fine Spices, cotaining Nutmegs, Mace and Cloves
Black Pepper of first quality
East India Ginger
Java Sugar
A quantity of Madeira Wine
Ditto of Gin
Roll Brimstone

Mordecai Lewis.

August 12. 3aw1m

Higgins' Specific

FOR THE

PREVENTION AND CURE OF THE

YELLOW FEVER.

EVER since this disease made such ravages in this city and New-York, the author has turned his attention to its causes and cure.—The result of his enquiries has convinced him that the reason why so few persons recover from its attacks, are from its not being well understood, and the consequent wrong method taken to cure it. He is persuaded that the excessive bleedings and mercuriel treatment of the Faculty is highly injurious and that the only rational mode of treatment is by the use of proper acids. Convinced of this he offers his *Specific* as a certain remedy, if used according to the directions.

To be had in bottles, at one dollar each, of the inventor *Geo. Higgins*, Cherry street, two doors above Ninth street, (late manager of Jackson and Co's Medicine Warehouse, London); by *J. Leblanc*, No. 216; *W. Griffith*, No. 179, *T. Peters*, No. 21, South Third street, *T. Stiff*, No. 55, New street, near Vine street, and *J. Gales*, No. 36, Race street.

Aug. 25. tuths 3t

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, and CONSUMPTIONS.

Just received, by WM. GRIFFITHS, No. 177, South Second-street, a fresh supply of

Genuine Balsam of Honey,

A Medicine invented by the late Sir John Hill (who knowledge as a Botanist procured him the appellation of the Linnæus of Britain) and is considered in England as a *certain cure* for the above complaints; it is also of singular efficacy in the Hooping Cough,

It may also be had retail of W. A. STOKES, No. 61, South Second street, and T. STIFF, 55, New-street, in bottles at 75 cents each.

WM. GRIFFITHS having observed the happy effect of the medicine, (several cases of cures having come within his own knowledge) and the great demand for it has induced him to order a large supply, a part of which he has just received.

August 3. 1aw3w

---

30 Dollars Reward.

RAN away on Saturday last, two indented Servants, Gifferd Daily, a mulatto boy, about 17 years of age, a slim light built active fellow, can read and write, five feet seven or eight inches high, has a heavy countenance; had on a fustian coatee and trowsers, a high crowned hat, fine shoes &c.

Allan Hellons, a black man, about 24 years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, a thick set clumsy built fellow, particularly about the breech; had on a sailor's blue jacket lined with swanskin, dark striped vest, fustian trowsers, high crowned hat, coarse shoes, &c.; each of them had several shirts and several other cloathes with them. Thirty Dollars will be paid for the runaways, or 15 dollars for each, and reasonable charges, on delivering them at No. 54, North Third-street.

The black fellow is about a year from Lewis Town, in the County of Sussex, state of Delaware, and has taken the boy with him.

July 31. mtu&sfqw

To be SOLD or RENTED,

A LARGE 3 Story Brick House, on the South side of Filbert street, between Eighth and Ninth, lately occupied as the Surveyor General's Office.

The Building is 36 feet front and 35 feet deep, the lot 110 feet deep, with the privilege of a nine feet wide Alley extending the whole length of the lot, to a thirty feet wide Court for Carriages to turn in. The House is not plastered, and may be turned either into one, or two dwelling Houses. It is suitable for a large Manufactory, or would make a good Tavern. Immediate possession will be given.

Apply to No. 111, Chesnut-Street.

Aug. 21. cod4t.

Musical Instrument Manufactory,

No. 167, Arch-Street.

HARPER, harpsichord, grand, portable grand, side-board, pier table and square piano forte maker from London, returns thanks to his friends and the public, for their liberal encouragement, and hopes that by his assiduity and attention to every branch of his business, to merit a continuance of their favors. Piano fortes made on the newest and most approved plans, with pedals, patent swell, and French harp stop, which he flatters himself will be found on trial by unprejudiced judges, to be equal if not superior to any imported, and twenty per cent cheaper. Any instrument purchased of him, if not approved of in twelve months, he will exchange.

N. B. All kinds of Musical instruments made, tuned, and repaired with the greatest accuracy, dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms, for ready money only.

Second hand Piano Fortes taken in exchange.

May 26. &cm.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on the second day of this inst. July, a Mulatto Man, named Will Bowzer, about forty years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, rather chunky made; had on when he went away, a drab colored cloth coat, striped purple trowsers and jacket. It is probable he will change his cloathes, as he took a number with him. The said fellow formerly belonged to Mr. Charles Blake of this place; and it is expected he has made towards Jones's Neck, in the Delaware State.—Any person apprehending the said fellow, and securing him so that I can get him again, shall receive the above reward if taken out of the county, and Twenty Dollars if in the county, and all reasonable charges if bro't home.

JESSE REED,

Queen Ana's County, Maryland.

July 3. w3t